

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

It has been announced to the readers of The Clarion that its editorial management has been committed to the writer.

But few years have passed away since the suspension of his labors in this capacity, nevertheless within this brief time the country has taken a vast stride in the march of events, and many subjects no less important than novel have been presented for deliberation. It will suffice for the present to say that his opinions upon questions that may engage his attention, shall be the growth not of passion and prejudice, but of calm reflection; and will be uttered with the sincerity which he has ever endeavored to observe in his communications to the public.

The Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle, says that negroes are daily passing through that city for the West, most of whom are young, healthy and hearty; in fact, the best class of field hands. They are principally from Virginia and the Carolinas, though many have gone from Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, in which it cautions its officers against the excessive use of the telegraph. The very large expense attendant upon that mode of communication renders it improper to resort to it except in cases of real emergency, when the mail is clearly inadequate. Even in replying to messages received by telegraph, officers must exercise a rigid discrimination, and employ the telegraph only when the public interests plainly demand it.

J. Randall Terry has instituted suit in the Fifth District Court of New Orleans against the proprietors of the New Orleans Times for \$50,000 damages. The cause of offence against the Times is, that it gave publicity to his testimony before the Congressional Riot Investigating Committee. But the grand climax with which the petition closes, displays the animus of the whole proceeding, for petitioner there in declares that this said declaration and publication have greatly damaged the reputation of your petitioner as a consistent loyal citizen, and have deprived him of a lucrative office, which otherwise he would have obtained, under the United States.

SURRATT'S CASE.—We see, by Washington letters, that it has been discovered that the indictment against Surrott is very defective. A new one will be drawn up. Good lawyers say the one presented would have been quashed in open Court, and the prisoner discharged. When committed to jail he informed the Warden that he intended not to give him any trouble. He asked particularly about his sister, speaking of her in tender terms, and said he thought that she was dead. He was very reticent on his way to the United States, and intimated nothing that would tend to criminate himself or others. He was closely confined on board, and well guarded night and day, being only allowed a few hours to enjoy the air and take such exercise as the accommodations of the ship allowed.

For the Clarion.

Gubernatorial. It is the impression and generally understood that our present able and meritorious Executive intends to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. In view of this assumption, it behooves the people to take the matter in hand, and select a suitable person for his successor; we would, therefore, suggest the name of the Hon. Freeman B. Ivey, Representative from the county of Panola, as eminently qualified for the position. The time for political demagoguism is over, and now in view of the past, let us by all means bring forward our purest and best men for legislative, executive and judicial positions. Col. Ivey has represented Panola county from 1861 to the present, during which time he displayed remarkable legislative, administrative and executive ability. In former days, when it was thought there was no danger of Republican decay, we might, to some extent, have tolerated partisan hucksters and political adventurers, but now in vivid remembrance of the past, and in hope of the future, let men of former political creeds unite and cheerfully aid in electing their best men to office, regardless of old partisan differences. It is with the present we have to deal, not the dead past. We ought, therefore, to select our best and wisest men to conduct the affairs of State; at least, till our present political difficulties are adjusted. In presenting the claims of Col. Ivey, we feel confident of his ability to discharge the delicate and responsible duties of Chief Magistrate with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of the public. We are thus confident because we know him to possess a thorough knowledge of the wants of the people and an intimate acquaintance with the past legislation of the State, on any and all subjects, besides, in our opinion, he possesses the moral fitness for the position, so necessary at this juncture to extricate us from the Sylla and Charybdis dangers in which we are now involved. Now is the time for the invaluable gifts of agriculture to be developed, and for the "bar and justice" to be converted into the harrow and ploughshare—that peace and plenty may again overspread this once happy country.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

Influence of Railroads in Building up the Country.—The South should patronize her friends. The towns along the Railroad—Wesson and its Master Spirit—The City full of Strangers—Riot—The Southern Hospital Bazaar—Reduction of Fare upon the New Orleans Road.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21, 1867.

Meane, Editors.—In passing down the railroad from Canton to New Orleans one cannot but be forcibly impressed with the wonderful influence of railroads to develop a country; especially where the lands had remained in market so long that, as upon some portions of the route of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. The lands were only selling at 12 1/2 cents an acre under the graduation act when the construction of that road was commenced; flourishing towns are now to be found every few miles and the time is not far distant when the whole distance from Brookhaven down will be almost one continuous settlement, as in many of the New England States, where you are barely out of one village when the train brings you to another. We have the elements of success and of recuperation within our own reach if we will but use them right. Already is the North alarmed at the progress which cotton and other manufactures are making at the South; as a large manufacturer of cotton gins at the North, wrote me recently, "business is waning here (there), and the time is coming when all Northern manufactures of articles for Southern consumption will be forced to remove to the South." May that good time speedily come!

There is one thing which the people of the South should do now—they should patronize only those at the North who have shown them any sympathy or friendship. There are plenty of good national men in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but Lord deliver us from Boston and Massachusetts generally. With the exception of a very small number of her capitalists and public men, that State contains our bitterest enemies, and her people have over and over again endorsed those venomous creatures who hang like a cancer upon the body politic—the Sumners, the Wilsons, the Butlers, the Boutwells, the Lloyd Garrison and the Wendell Phillips of Massachusetts. While the people of that State are growing richer every day from their shoe and fish trade with the South, they are growing more bitter, and would put us lower than the most abject, ignorant slave that the South ever saw. Let us buy our shoes in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and our fish in Halifax, and Boston and Massachusetts will be dealt a blow which all the eloquence of Reverdy Johnson, of Garrett Davis, of A. J. Rogers and others of our friends in Congress, would not effect.

In noticing the improvements making at the villages on the New Orleans Road, I find that Chrysal Springs, Summit and Magnolia are rapidly rebuilding their burnt districts, while some of the towns are not only replacing former buildings, but erecting a great many stores and dwellings throughout their limits, as for example, Brookhaven and Summit—the latter place especially is a very thriving, prosperous town; it puts on city airs with a great deal of grace, and but a few days ago created a handsome market house with champagne, &c. Chattawhatchee, the future seat of the great Water Power Company at that place, is looming up and a brilliant future is promised for it. Wesson, the seat of the Mississippi Manufacturing Company, is placed beyond all doubts of being a great place. With the energy and intelligence of its master spirit, John M. Wesson, it is bound to grow. May his success encourage others throughout our State.

New Orleans is full of strangers and still they come. There are any number of places of amusements open, and all tastes can be accommodated. Just now the great Rioter, the tragedienne, is the furore, and every night that she performs the Opera House is packed; the receipts are some three thousand dollars a night. Other stars are also in the city, performing their respective characters, at the different theatres; but the place of resort which should attract the liberal and charitable is the Great Bazaar of the Southern Hospital Association at the Moresque building. It is a combination of Concert, Fair, Lottery and Supper, and the whole proceeds are to be devoted to the support of a Hospital for Southern disabled soldiers. The very best people in the city, prominent among whom are the ladies, are engaged in it, and its success is beyond question. The New Orleans, Jackson & G. N. Railroad, in view of it, and the Firemen's celebration on the 4th of March, and Mardi Gras, or the great procession of the Mystic Crew of Comos, on the 5th of March, have reduced the fare to one-half, to enable every body from the country who desires to do so to visit the city then at a small cost, and witness these interesting sights. The investment will well repay, and all who can should go down and spend a week in the city.

Business is dull, except in the grocery line, and cotton flat at a decline of 1 cent. **OBADIAH.**

Jackson seems to be infested just now with a gang of thieves. A short time since Mr. Hinkle's establishment was robbed of some eight hundred dollars; a night or two afterwards the house of F. S. Hunt, Esq. was entered; next a store on main street, and Wednesday night the residence of Mrs. Austin was entered by four negro men, and a trunk containing ladies' clothing carried off. Here is a field for our police.

It will be seen from the announcement elsewhere that Mr. T. T. Swann is a candidate for re-election to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Mr. Swann has been connected with the office about twenty years, and always gave satisfaction.

AN INDIAN KILLS HIS BROTHER.

A couple of Indians had a quarrel in West Jackson, yesterday afternoon. One of them drew a knife and stabbed the other in the neck killing him almost instantly. We understand they were brothers.

THE BANKRUPT CASE.

We have before us a copy of the bankrupt bill, as it passed the Senate a few days ago, and as it now stands in the House of Representatives. It is a document of sixty-eight pages, and therefore, of far too great length for our columns; but, in view of the transcendent importance of the measure, we have prepared the following abstract of its contents:

Section 1. Clothes the United States District Courts with jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy.

Sec. 2. Gives Circuit Courts of the United States general superintendence and jurisdiction, and authorizes them to act as courts of equity.

Sec. 3. Provides for the appointment by the District Courts of one or more Registers in bankruptcy in each Congressional District, to assist the Judge.

Sec. 4. Defines the powers of the Register in bankruptcy to make adjudication of bankruptcy, to secure the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths, take proof of debts, &c.

Sec. 5. Authorizes the Judges of the District Courts to direct the attendance of the Register at such place as they may deem proper, and empowers the Judges to remove the Register and fill vacancies.

Sec. 6. Authorizes suitors to appeal from the Registers to the Judges in cases of dispute as to the law.

Sec. 7. Provides for compulsory attendance of parties and witnesses.

Sections 8, 9, 10. Provide for appeals and prescribe rules of practice.

Sec. 11. Prescribes the method of availing of the act.

Any debtor whose debts, provable under the act, amount to over three hundred dollars, may petition the District Judge of his district, stating his insolvency, his willingness to surrender his estate and a schedule under oath of his debts and his creditors, with the nature of the debt in full, and an inventory, also under oath, of his assets. Such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and the petitioner be adjudged a bankrupt. The Judge shall thereupon issue a warrant, (or the Register, if there be no opposing party,) directed to the United States Marshal of said district, authorizing him to publish the necessary notices, to-wit: 1. That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued. 2. That all payments of debts to such debtor are forbidden. 3. That a meeting of the creditors to prove debts and choose assignees, will be held in a court of bankruptcy, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issuing of the warrant.

These notices are to be published in a newspaper and served on each creditor.

Sec. 12. Provides for a meeting of creditors, at which a Register shall preside.

Sec. 13. Prescribes that the majority in interest of the creditors, shall choose one or more assignees, who, if approved by the Judge, shall be qualified on giving bond.

Sec. 14. Directs that the Judge (or if there is no opposing interest the Register, shall convey to the assignees or assigness the entire real and personal estate of the bankrupt, but from this assignment are excepted houses, hold and kitchen furniture, and such other articles as the assignees may indicate, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family, his uniform and arms and any other property hereafter exempted from attachment or levy by United States laws.

Sec. 15, 16, 17, 18. Presents the duties and powers and the methods of proceeding of the assignees.

Sec. 19. Authorizes creditors to assert and prove any contingent claim they may have against the bankrupt as drawer, endorser, surety, bail or guarantor, or as tenant.

Sec. 20. Provides for set offs in all cases of probable claims.

Sec. 21. Prohibits any creditors of the bankrupt from suing him after he avails himself of the act.

Sec. 22. Provides the method of proving claims—that is, by producing legal evidence before any Register in his district, or if the creditor is non-resident, before a United States Commissioner.

Sections 23, 24, 25. Respect details of practice in the presentation and proof of claims.

Sec. 26. Authorizes the examination of the bankrupt on oath by the courts, as to his debts and assets, and requires his wife to attend and give evidence, if necessary.

Sec. 27. Prescribes that all creditors, who prove their debts, shall share alike, except that wages to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for services performed in the preceding six months shall be paid in full.

Sec. 28. Prevents the priority of debts.

Sec. 29. Allows the bankrupt, after six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts or assets within sixty days, to apply for his discharge, which the court, after due notice, shall grant, if the bankrupt has honestly exhibited his condition.

Sec. 30. Prohibits a second bankruptcy, unless by consent of creditors—except where the assets amount to seventy per cent of the debts.

Sections 31 to 39. Concert details, pronounces against fraud and the like.

Sec. 39. Provides for involuntary bankruptcy, declaring that an absconding debtor, a debtor who makes assignments to defraud, against whom an unsatisfied execution for over one hundred dollars stands, who makes an assignment to give preference to special creditors, or who has suspended for fourteen days, the payment of his commercial paper shall, on the petition of any creditor be adjudged a bankrupt.

The remaining sections, eleven in

number, prescribe the proceedings in such case and prescribe the various fees and costs.

Proceedings of the Legislature

SENATE JOURNAL.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867.

Mr. Eyles offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. R. C. McPherson, for his able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations during the present session.

Mr. Hooker offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to D. P. Forster, the prompt and efficient Secretary of the Senate, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his laborious duties.

Senate insisted on amendments to House bill, which was postponed till 9 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

Senate agreed to committee of Conference to confer with the House on the bill to incorporate the President and Directors of the Orphan's Home Association.

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the efficient and courteous manner in which he has at all times discharged his duties as clerk.

Mr. Caperton offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. J. C. McPherson, Sergeant-at-Arms for the efficient and prompt manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. Griffin offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are tendered to the Clergy of this city for their services rendered during the present session of this House.

On motion of Mr. Chisolm the House reconsidered its vote postponing its adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

After the Speaker having delivered his farewell address, he declared the House of Representatives adjourned, *die die.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is stated: Suratt's lawyers have advised against any confessions or statements. Suratt's sister had an hour's interview of a sad character with him.

Nebraska has accepted universal suffrage on which admission depended.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The day is honored by the banks and courts. The chair and table on which the Declaration of Independence was written, was presented to the Speaker of the State Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—No regard paid to the day here.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The steamship, Southampton, was towed to Belfast with four feet water in her hold.

Cotton declined, 1/4; Middling Uplands 13 1/2—sales to-day 7,000 bales. For the week 57,000 bales.

PANAMA, Feb. 22.—The Revolution in Concha has been suppressed. Several insurgents were killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday is observed here. There is no stock board or market.

VINCENNES, IND., Feb. 22.—The Wabash is higher than ever known.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The appropriation bill was considered. The amendment of the Senate was rejected. A committee of conference was appointed.

The Speaker desired the Door-keeper to exclude from the floor all but privileged persons.

The bill suspending direct taxes in West Virginia passed.

Senate.—The amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill to pay Harvey at Lisbon was rejected.

A bill relieving contractors of war vessels passed.

The House went into committee on tax amendment removing the cotton tax after Sept. 1st, 1867, passed 63 to 54.

Blair, of Maine, made the motion. Stevens moved to remit the tax on the burned portion of Chambersburg this year which was rejected.

The South Carolina murder committee reported strongly questioning the action of Judge Hall who released the alleged murderers. The report asserts O. H. Browning having a large fee and made argument before the President urging that the prisoners be brought within reach of habeas corpus in a Northern court.

The committee makes the following deductions from the evidence of Generals, Schofield, Thomas, Wood, and Baird, and says the punishment for crime upon soldiers, Union men and freedmen, cannot be relied on in their Departments.

Neither magistrates nor jurors are disposed to discharge their duty in this respect. There has been no change for the better but rather for the worse. The committee suggest military rules as the only practical cure for the illegal evils.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The day was mostly observed as a holiday. The banks and public offices were closed.

Cotton sales to-day 2000 bales—prices low.—Middling 22 1/2; Middling 30 1/2; 31. Receipts for the week 2886 against 9433. Exports 9682. Stock 246,935. Sugar—Fair 13; Molasses—Fair 75; Flour—Superfine 111.50. Corn 1 1/2 1/2 1/2; Oats 1 1/2; Hay 37 50¢ 38 00. Mess Pork 31 75; Bacon—Shoulders 13 1/2; Lard 12 1/2 1/2. Tobacco—Medium Leaf 7 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The veto on Sherman's substitute is expected Monday.

The Departments closed at noon in honor of the day.

SENATE.—Yates presented a petition from four thousand citizens of Charleston, asking a Territorial Government.

A bill extending the Agricultural Colleges to Tennessee, passed the House. The amendment forbidding Confederate professors was stricken out.

HOUSE.—Sherman's resolution about the Paris Exposition, and appropriating \$83,000, passed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Gen. Burnside has been nominated for Governor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Allamano has arrived. An encounter occurred between the minge and troops at Belgium; three miners were killed, and the rioters were moving on Roux and Jaret, where troops were massing.

John Adams, paymaster of the Harlem Railroad, has disappeared. His cash is \$30,000 short.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A T. Stewart is here, working to defeat the bankrupt bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull and declining at 33 1/2 for Middling Uplands; Gold 137 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Cotton very dull and declined 1/4; sales 7,000 bales, Middling Uplands 13 1/2; Middling Orleans 14 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Sales of cotton to-day 2500 bales. The market is weak and lower. Low middling 30; middling 31. Sugar fair 13; Molasses 76. Flour 111 75. Corn 1 1/2 1/2 1/2; Oats 1 1/2; Hay 37 50¢ 38 00. Mess Pork 31 75; Bacon—Shoulders 13 1/2; Lard 12 1/2 1/2. Tobacco unchanged. Whiskey 25 1/2 1/2.

Gold 37 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House bill authorizing a submarine bridge at St. Louis passed.

The bill retiring compound interest notes \$140,000,000 of which is due this year, was

taken up. The amendment authorizing the issue of one hundred million of legal tenders to replace them passed by 99 to 55. Another section prohibits the retirement of four millions per month during the present year. The House then voted on the bill defeating it by 75 to 84. The vote was reconsidered and referred to a committee who reported immediately with a section forbidding four millions a month stricken out. The bill passed.

SENATE.—Judiciary committee reported bill providing that where property was confiscated by Confederate authorities, the former owner may make proof before any Federal Court or Commissioner. The military commander of the district, wherein the confiscated land lies shall place claimant in possession on presentation of commissioners or judges certified decision, and protect claimant in possession.

The following internal revenue collector's have been confirmed: S. T. Cooper, Ark; J. Read, N. C.; S. A. Henderson, Texas; W. E. Bord, N. C.; H. Johnson, Ala.; James T. Abernathy, Tenn.; J. D. Giddings, Asst. Treasurer, Charleston; J. H. Washington, Postmaster, Macon, Ga.

The vote by which the Senate passed Sherman's bill as amended by the House was 29 to 7.

Mexican advices state that the Liberals are camped within 12 miles of Vera Cruz.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Ellors was shot dead in court by the father of a girl whom it is alleged Ellors raped in April last.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—The Legislature assumes all losses caused by Price's raid. Iron has been purchased by New York and Chicago capitalists for twenty-four miles of a road from Lawrence to Galveston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Herald's correspondent at the City of Mexico, of the 5th, says the army is retreating from Puebla disordered. Slight demonstrations from the Liberals have caused a grand route. Maximilian calls himself chief of the national party.

Chilian advices report another peace proposition from France and England. The terms have not transpired.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Cotton was heavy and declined materially during the day. Middling Uplands 13 1/2; Middling Orleans 14 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The Board of Trade memorializes Congress to lend the cotton planters money to buy provisions, taking a lien on the crops, and thus prevent famine and feed the people.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Court House densely packed. Suratt had not been brought in at 1 o'clock, but was momentarily expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Gold 138 3/8; Exchange, 60 days, 87 1/2 at sight 95 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—The Spanish news is exciting, notwithstanding the suppression of a serious insurrection is undoubted.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Consul Daley has commenced suit for the steamer Alexander.